

- On the other hand, employment growth in all the sub-sectors within services, such as trade, hotels, transport, communication, and financial and business services, (except community social and personal services having negative growth rate) exceeded 5% per annum.
- There are larger inter-state differentials in unemployment during the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000; growth in employment was the highest in Haryana (2.43%), followed by Gujarat (2.3%), while Kerala recorded the least growth of employment 0.07%.
- National Population Policy, 2000 provides a policy framework for advancing goals and prioritizing strategies during the next decade to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people of India, and to achieve net replacement levels of total fertility rate by 2010.
- Among the major states, the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu have already achieved the replacement of fertility viz. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1 while the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal, having a TFR in the range, of 2.2 to 3 arcs in the direction of achieving the replacement level of fertility.
- The Empowered Action Group (EAG) has been set up to raise performance (social) indicators of lagged states. The EAG states are Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, MP, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, and Uttar Pradesh. These states' TFR range between 4 to 4.8, and crude birth rates and death rates are also high.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

SGSY (Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana)

- Launched: April 1, 1999
- SGSY = IRDP (Rural Debt) + DWCRA (Women & Children) + TRYSEM (Rural Youth) + MWS (wells) + GKYP (farmer) + SITRA (Artisans)
- Cost sharing basis- 75:25
- Self Employment programme, focusing on poverty alleviation Promotes self help group; development of micro enterprises (asset creation) through bank credit and government subsidy)
- 50% benefit to SCs and STs; 40% for women, and 3% for disabled

SGRY (Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana)

- Launched in September 2001
- Cost sharing basis- 87.5:12.5
- SGRY=SGRY+JGSY(village work) + EAS (employment), from April 1,2002
- To provide wage employment in rural areas; ensuring of food security; creation of durable community; social and economic infrastructure
- Implementation through Panchayati Raj system.

PMGY (Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana)

- Launched in 2000-01
- Launched in all states & UT's in order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level.

- Village level development in 6 crucial areas: Primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water, nutrition and rural electrification
- Some of its areas got impetus through the Bharat Nirman Scheme.

PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana)

- Launched on 25th December 2000
- To provide road connectivity by good quality all weather roads to 1.60 lakh Unconnected Habitations with a population of 500 persons or more in the rural areas (250 in the case of hilly area) by the end of the Tenth Plan period (2007). Source for funding of PMGSY is the diesel cess, 50% of which is earmarked for PMGSY
- Estimated cost, Rs 60,000 crore
- Bharat Nirman Yojana has also taken the road construction objective.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gramin Awaas)

- Launched: April 2000
- Sustainable habitat development in rural areas; to meet housing needs of poor.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana - Rural Drinking Water Project

- A minimum of 25% of the total allocation to be utilized on projects/schemes for water conservation/harvesting/recharge/source development in respect of areas under Desert Development Programme/Drought Prone Areas Programme.
- Rural drinking water schemes are being done under the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission.

SJSRY (Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana)

- Launched in December 1997
- Cost sharing basis- 75:25
- Two special schemes run (1) The Urban Self Employment Programme (2) Urban Wage Employment Programme
- SJSRY (Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana) is a rationalised (merged) version of the erstwhile schemes of Urban Basic Services, NRY (Rozgar) and PM's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programmes.
- Gainful employment to the urban unemployed poor through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment.
- 30% women, 3% disabled; SC/STs on the strength of local population

IAY (Indira Awaas Yojana)

- The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) launched in 1996
- Cost sharing basis- 75:25,
- Construction of houses and money to be given to poor. Criteria of allocation of funds to states /UTs has changed from poverty ratio to equally reflect the poverty ratio and housing shortage in the states. Similarly, criteria for allocating funds to districts changed from poverty ratio to equally reflect SC/ST population and housing shortage. (minimum 60% to SCs/STs)
- Rs 20,000 for normal areas; Rs 22,000 for hills/difficult areas

Samagra Awaas Yojana 1999-2000

On pilot project basis in one developmental block each in 25 districts of 24 states. Integrated provision of shelter, sanitation and drinking water with special emphasis on technology transfer, human resource development and habitat improvement with people's participation.

Food for Work Programme

- Launched in February 2001
- Augmenting food security through wage employment in drought affected rural areas in 8 states: Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, MP, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal Programme further extended till March 31, 2002 in respect of notified "Natural Calamity Affected Districts."

Antyodaya Anna Yojana

- Launched in the year 2000
- 2 crore poorest families out of BPL families under TPDS (targeted) are identified.
- 35 kg of foodgrains are to be made available to each eligible family at highly subsidised rates.
- Wheat to be supplied @ Rs. 2 per kg
- Rice to be supplied @ Rs. 3 per kg
- Rs 3500 crore subsidy on this scheme

Annapurna

- Launched in 1999-2000
- 100% Centrally sponsored
- To meet requirement of the senior citizens.
- 10 kgs. Of foodgrain per person per month supplied free of cost.

Jai Prakash Rojgar Guarantee Yojana (2002)

- The scheme seeks to provide guaranteed employment to unemployed in the most distressed districts of the country. (Operational modalities are being worked out.)
- Employment on demand within 15 days, and a minimum guarantee of 100 days employment.

Valmiki Ambedkar Awaas Yojana (VAMBY)

- Launched in year 2001
- The scheme seeks to ameliorate the conditions of urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line that do not possess adequate shelter. **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan** is a component of the scheme to provide a healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

The ICDS scheme is the world's largest publicly funded programme for early childhood. Since its inception in 1975, the scheme continues to be the flagship scheme towards promoting the overall development of the young children (0-6 years) - especially the girl child, and expectant and nursing mothers all over the country through its holistic package of six basic services - health check up, immunization, referral services, supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and health and nutritional education through a single window delivery.

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)

As a part of ICDS programme, KSY was launched in 2000-01 for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years. The scheme aims at breaking the inter-generational life cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantages and providing a supportive environment for self development by promoting awareness on health, hygiene, nutrition, home management, child care, and training to improve/ upgrade vocational skills.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

JNNURM, which is for a seven year period from 2005-06, has two main components - Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). BSUP was launched to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 63 selected cities in the country. IHSDP for taking up housing and slum up gradation programmes in non-BSUP cities was launched along with BSUP in December 2005.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

With the NREG Act being passed in September, 2005, the NREGS was implemented from February 2, 2006 in 200 identified districts of the country with the objective of providing 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment to each rural household opting for it. The ongoing programmes of SGRY and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) have been subsumed under NREGS in these districts. NREGS will cover all districts of the country within five years. The NREGS, a demand-driven scheme, has its focus on works relating to water conservation, drought proofing (including afforestation/tree plantation), land development, flood control/protection (including drainage in waterlogged areas) and rural connectivity in terms of all-weather roads.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

NRHM is the main vehicle for giving effect to the mandate of the NCMP. Operationalized throughout the country, its special focus is on 18 States with weaker health infrastructure and health status indicators. Provision of accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population, bridging the gap in rural health care services through creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), improved hospital care, decentralized planning, ensuring population stabilization, intersectoral convergence and maintaining gender balance constitute the basic features of the NRHM.

The Mission envisaged selection of a trained female community health worker called ASHA in each village in the ratio of one per 1000 population in all 18 high-focus States and in tribal and under-served areas of other States. ASHA would reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, and newborn care, prevention of waterborne and other communicable diseases, nutrition and sanitation. ASHAs would work in close coordination with the Anganwadi Workers (AWW). ASHAs would also provide immediate and easy access for the rural population to essential health supplies like Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS), contraceptives, set often basic drugs, and a health communication kit developed for villages.